

## 난치성 암성 통증 제어를 위한 뇌정위적 대상회 절개술

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= Abstract =

### Treatment of Intractable Cancer Pain by Stereotactic Bilateral Anterior Cingulotomy

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**Objective** : Although cingulotomy has been applied to patients with affective disorders more frequently, there are numerous reports of its use for the control of severe pain. The goal of this study was to investigate the role of stereotactic bilateral anterior cingulotomy for intractable cancer pain.

**Method** : Between January and June, 2000, we underwent stereotactic bilateral anterior cingulotomy in 6 patients for intractable cancer pain with poor response to opioids. The patients were suffering from widespread musculoskeletal or visceral pain. We made four lesions along the two tracks on either side of the cingulate cortex.

**Result** : In all patients, pain reliefs after cingulotomy were dramatic and immediate. Five out of six patients did not require any opioids and one patient could reduce dose of opioids. There were no deaths or serious complications related to the procedure.

**Conclusion** : These results suggested that a bilateral anterior cingulotomy might be useful method to control intractable cancer pain associated with the widespread metastatic disease. To provide rationale of bilateral anterior cingulotomy in intractable cancer pain, the theoretical mechanisms and role of bilateral anterior cingulotomy are discussed, along with our surgical techniques and the course of our patients.

**KEY WORDS** : Cancer pain · Cingulate cortex · Cingulotomy · Opioid.

서론

가 ,  
(non - invasive)

60~70  
4).

(intra-

ctable cancer pain)

4)12).

(invasiveness)

가

10~30%  
9).

1940

(stereotactic bilateral anterior cingulotomy) 1962 Foltz White가 6 48.3 (life expectancy) , 2 가 (musculoskeletal) (visceral) 2 가 가 2 (Fig. 1).

morphine

(Table 1).

## 대상 및 방법

Leksell

(Elekta Instruments, Atlanta, Georgia)

MRI

. MRI

1999

2000

(K - Neuroplan version 1.0)

1

6

6

T1WI

2

(anterior cingulate gy-

4 , 2 ,

28 74

rus)

(anterior cingulum))

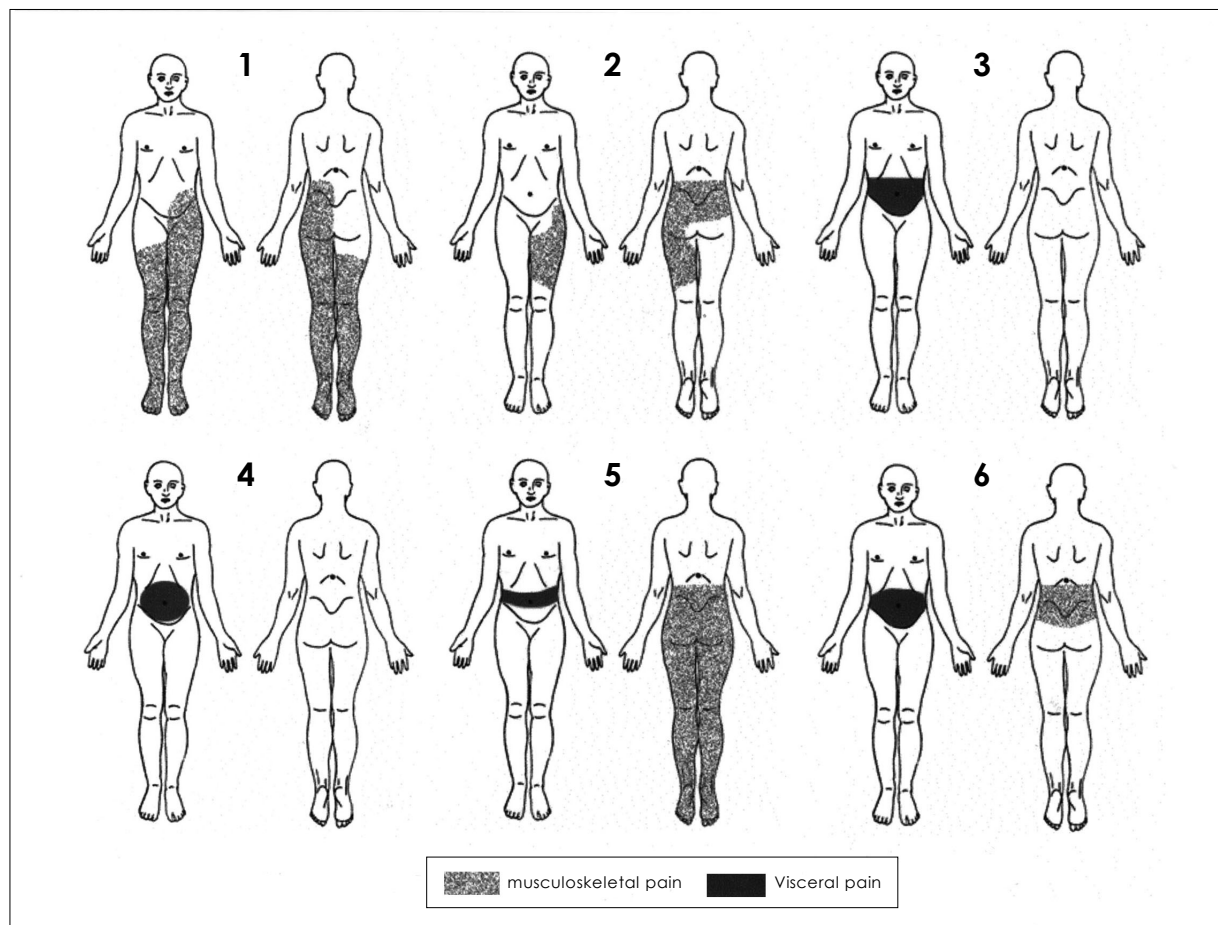
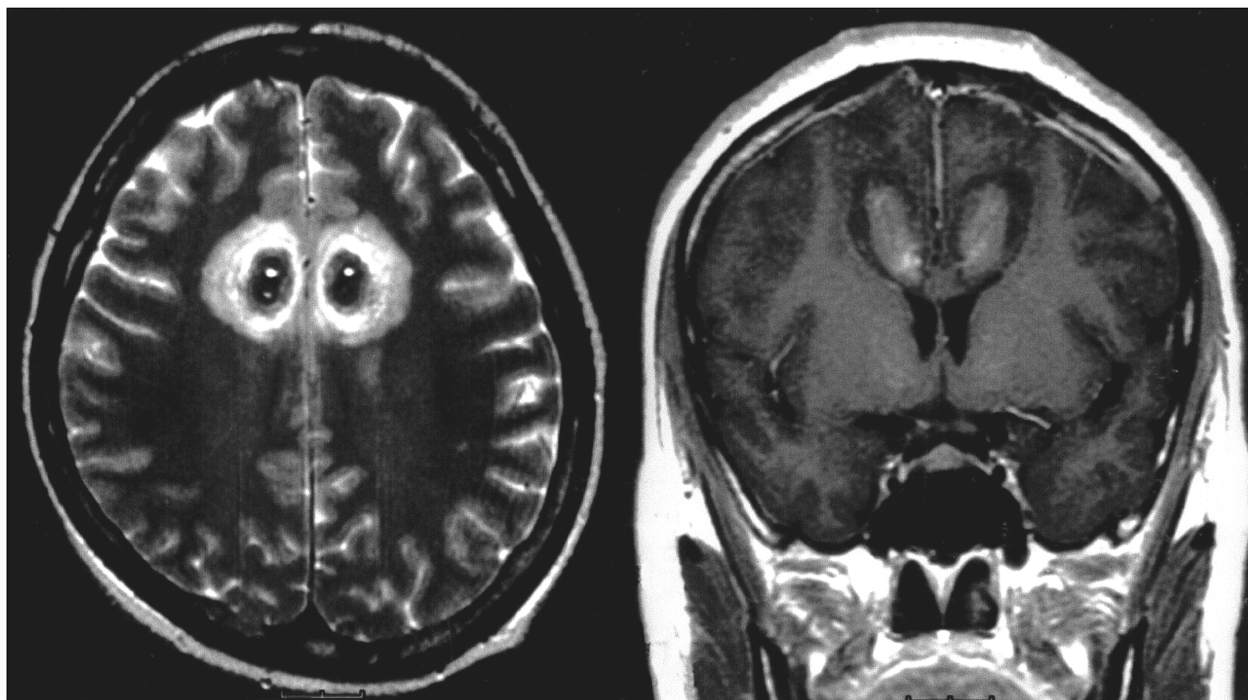


Fig. 1. The location and character of pain in 6 patients with intractable cancer pain.

**Table 1.** Clinical summary and surgical outcome in 6 patients with intractable cancer pain

Case No.	Sex/ Age	Diagnosis	Pain character	Pain score* (pre-post)	Preoperative treatment	Result
1	M/47	Hepatocellular carcinoma with spine metastasis	Musculoskeletal	10 - 2	Oral, IV, IM & Epidural opioids	Excellent
2	M/50	Metastatic adenocarcinoma with spine metastasis (unknown primary site)	Musculoskeletal	9 - 5	Oral, IM & Epidural opioids	Good
3	M/44	Advanced gastric cancer with liver metastasis, carcinomatosis	Visceral	10 - 1	IV & Epidural opioids	Excellent
4	M/74	Pancreatic cancer with liver metastasis	Visceral	10 - 1	IV & Epidural opioids	Excellent
5	F/47	Hepatocellular carcinoma with lung metastasis	Musculoskeletal and visceral	9 - 2	Oral opioids	Excellent
6	F/28	Chondrosarcoma, ilium with intestinal metastasis	Musculoskeletal and visceral	9 - 2	Oral, IV & Epidural opioids	Excellent

\* : 10-point visual analog pain score (0 : none, 10 : maximum pain) (preoperative-postoperative)



**Fig. 2.** Postoperative MR images (at 2nd postoperative day) showing well-localized lesions in bilateral anterior cingulate gyrus and cingulum.

2mm, 7mm, (frontal 가 .  
horn) 15mm, 가  
y, 8mm 가  
7mm 4 8  
(1.8mm with 10mm CT MRI  
bare tip thermocoupled electrode, Radionics, Burlington (Fig. 2).  
MA) (RFG - 3C, 18mm, 13mm,  
Radionics, Burlington MA) 85 90 6mm, 1

**Table 2.** Assesment of surgical results

Result	Status
Excellent	Free of pain, without any medication or with non-opioids
Good	Free of pain, with reduced dose of opioids
Fair	Free of pain, with same dose of opioids
Poor	Uncontrolled pain, with same dose of opioids

, 3, 6, 4 가 (Table 2).  
(10 - point visual analog pain score, 0 : none, 10 : maximum)  
, 6 - item Orientation - Memory - Concentration test<sup>15)</sup>  
Short Blessed Test(SBT - K)<sup>16)</sup>

## 결 과

6 (Table 1).  
. 5, 1, 3  
1  
SBT - K 6.6 ± 1.9 SBT - K 10/  
11, 가  
5 SBT - K 가  
(10/11)<sup>16)</sup>

### 증 례 1 :

47 (hepatocellular carcinoma)  
, 3  
, bupivacaine(120mg/day),  
morphine(80mg/day), morphine(120mg/day),  
fentanyl TTS patch(2.5mg/patch)  
3 morphine(10mg) pethidine(50mg)

6

### 증 례 2 :

50 3 (metastatic adenocarcinoma)  
, epidural catheter  
bupivacaine(60mg/day) morphine(10 mg/day)  
, pethidine(100mg/day) morphine(180mg/day)

### 증 례 3 :

44 (advanced stomach cancer)  
가 3  
, bupivacaine(75mg/day)  
morphine(8mg/day), morphine(30mg/day)  
3 fentanyl TTS patch(2.5mg/patch)

14  
SBT - K

증례 4 :  
74 (pancreatic cancer with  
hepatic metastasis)

, epidural catheter bupivacaine  
(25mg/day) morphine(20mg/day)  
morphine(80mg/day) fentanyl TTS  
patch(2.5mg/patch) 3  
pethidine(25mg)  
6

6  
가 2  
SBT - K 8, 6

## 고찰

3 (ablative procedure)  
가 (non - ablative procedure)  
8)  
9 6 4 SBT - K 가

증례 5 :  
47 1948 1940  
5 1950  
(pleural effusion) 가 2)13)  
가  
6 가 1962 Foltz White  
가 7)10)11)17)19)  
morphine(120mg/day)  
6)7)  
3  
7 SBT - K 6  
4 (transient mania),  
(cognitive function)  
1)

증례 6 :  
28  
(chondrosarcoma)  
3 1 가  
bupivacaine(80mg/day)  
morphine(12mg/day), pethidine(50mg/day)  
morphine(160mg/day) 가  
3 fentanyl TTS patch(2.5mg/patch)  
morphine(10mg) 가

MRI 가 . MRI PET , 가 가 , 가 17) 가 6) 6)10) (limbic system) 가 (visuospatial) 가 5)6) (anterior cingulate gyrus) 가 (nociceptive neuron)가 (midline thalamic nuclei) 6)21)22) (rat) 가 6)20) 6 (positron emission tomography, PET) 가 3)14) 1 7)10)11)17)19)

## 결론

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